

Territory of New Mexico

Governor Otero's Report.

The annual report of the governor, Miguel A. Otero, shows material progress in all branches of industry in the territory and embodies detailed statements from all county and territorial offices.

The population of the territory, according to the last census, was 195,310. The estimated population on the 30th day of June, 1902, based upon a comparison of registration returns, the vote cast at elections and the last annual school census, is 246,700, of which 12,700 are Indians.

The financial standing of the territory is stated as excellent. Under beneficent acts of recent legislative assemblies it has been possible to accumulate a surplus in almost every fund in the treasury, enabling all obligations to be promptly met, leaving a handsome surplus to be used in the reduction of the interest bearing debt.

The bonded debt on June 1, 1901, was \$1,180,900, on which there was paid during the past year \$57,600; the bonded debt outstanding June 1, 1902, was \$1,123,300. Since that time sinking funds have accumulated sufficient for the redemption of the bonded debt in the sum of \$89,246.26, leaving the net bonded indebtedness at this time \$1,034,053.74. For more than a year past, it is stated, endeavors have been made by the territory to buy unmaturing bonds without success. Many orders have been filed to take up any bonds the territory might issue, and there has been a wide demand for county and school district bonds. The territorial tax levy bonds for all purposes is now 13.59 mills, far below the average in the western states.

The banking institutions are in a flourishing condition. There are fourteen national banks in the territory, an increase of four during the past year, one located at Raton, and the others at the new towns of Portales, Santa Rosa and Tucuman. In addition there are twelve banks operating under the territorial laws, a total of twenty-six banking institutions, having resources aggregating nearly \$10,000,000, with deposits of over \$7,500,000.

In the line of industrial development the governor states that as large and as many as were the charters filed in New Mexico for various industrial enterprises during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, that record is exceeded by that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, which shows the several corporations chartered to number 205, with a total capitalization of \$100,480,130. Of the corporations so organized, 110 were for the purpose of mining, milling and smelting, having a combined capitalization of \$73,017,630; 63 for manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, with a capitalization of \$4,796,509; six bank, building and loan associations, with a capital of \$4,830,000; six railway companies with a capital of \$15,825,000, to construct 834 miles of road; ten irrigation and land improvement companies, with a capitalization of \$2,011,000, and ten benevolent and charitable associations. Last year there was a gain of forty-one in the number of industrial corporations filed over the previous year; this year the gain is fifty-five in number, which measures to some extent the great forward strides New Mexico is taking.

One million one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-one and fifty-four hundredths acres of the public domain have been entered under the homestead and various government land laws, two-thirds of the area taken up being in the counties of Colfax, Union, Guadalupe, Santa Fe, Lincoln, Chavez and Otero, contiguous to the new lines of railroad.

The court of private land claims during the year has judicially considered land covering a large area and now has pending cases involving only 141,760.97 acres. Since the organization of this court it has adjudicated title to 24,000,000 acres of land claimed under various grants, all of which, save something more than a million acres, has been determined to be public land and restored to the public domain.

Under the act of congress, June 21, 1898, donating a limited area of the public lands to the benefit of the territory for educational and other worthy purposes, the United States commission has selected, located and entered for the benefit of the various institutions, etc., 820,926.58 acres, including 79,693.25 acres of saline lands. This act of congress also appropriated 50,000 acres each to the following institutions which have not yet been established, viz, the miners' hospital, institute for the blind and the reform school. It will devolve upon the next legislative assembly to pass necessary laws establishing and locating these meritorious public institutions.

It was tardy justice, the governor says, which brought New Mexico this small concession of the public domain, which is as nothing when compared with the vast area of government lands within the territory, and in view of present needs for utilizing every possible available resource for advancing the territory's educational development, he urges that an additional grant of public land be made to New Mexico. There are more than 50,000,000 acres of the public domain within the borders of this territory and the area has been largely increased of late years through the operations of the United States court of private land claims.

In view of the large area reverting to the public domain by reason of the adjustment of titles by the land court, it is also recommended that the government provide some means for having this class of public lands immediately surveyed and subdivided, to the

end that the school sections therein shall be available at once for leasing purposes under the law above referred to, thus greatly enhancing the benefits derived by the public schools of New Mexico through this congressional donation. At the present time a great many applications for the lease of such school sections can not be taken up by the land commissioner because these former grants have not been surveyed and subdivided.

Coincident with the development of the industrial affairs in the territory, the governor states that great advancement has been made along educational lines. He states that before 1850 New Mexico had been an outlying province in the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Mexico, neglected and uncared for by either government, compelled to depend upon herself and her own resources, to contend against the arid climate, while at the same time carrying on war continuously for more than a quarter of a century with savage Indians within her borders. Naturally the cause of popular education suffered much, being entirely suspended, at times, in all save a few of the more populous communities. But after repeated appeals, covering a period of more than forty years, congress, in 1858, passed an act donating to the territory lands for various public institutions, and sections 16 and 33 for the benefit of the public schools. Long prior to that, however, the people had taken the subject in hand and by legislative enactment provided an excellent system of public school laws, supported by a heavier direct tax than was ever laid in any state or territory for the purpose, viz, 3 mills on the dollar. These laws have been materially improved from time to time, until now New Mexico has an educational system that appeals to the pride of every citizen.

Briefly summarized, the school statistics are as follows: School population, 62,564; increase over previous year, 9,856, or 18% per cent. Enrollment of pupils in all schools, 42,825; average daily attendance, 29,825. Number of schools, 726; teachers employed, 1,046. Number of higher territorial institutions, 7; city high schools, 7; kindergartens, 4; private schools, 6. The average number of months taught in all schools, 7.35. Total salary paid teachers, \$412,340.28; annual receipts \$838,018.70; annual expenditures, \$723,048.32; total value of school property, \$2,071,702.55. Enrollment of public schools proper: Year 1899, 21,761; 1900, 31,510; 1901, 35,227; in city schools, 7,243; in rural schools, 27,984; in higher territorial institutions, 907. Expended in improvements on public school property during the year, \$242,617.60. Average monthly salaries paid teachers in higher institutions, \$103.56. Average annual cost of educating pupils in higher educational institutions, \$159.66.

The general interest among the people in the public schools is constantly growing as the good work accomplished by them is seen and appreciated. The educational association of the territory is a great factor in this respect. In his report to the governor, the superintendent of public instruction asserts that New Mexico is now raising by direct taxation of her people more money per capita for educational purposes than any state in the Union, and it is claimed that the ratio of illiteracy has been steadily reduced during the past few years until now less than 18 per cent of the population are unable to read or write, and 92 per cent of the people now speak the English language.

During the past two years charters for many new railroad corporations have been filed with the territorial secretary, the capitalization of which amounts in the aggregate to \$32,286,500. Charters filed during the past year call for the construction of 834 miles of new road and actual construction work is now in progress upon more than one half of this new mileage. The total railway mileage of New Mexico is now more than 3,000 miles, with every indication that it will amount to nearly 4,000 miles before the close of another year.

Following the lines of this railroad development in particular, a healthy flow of immigration has poured into the territory during the past year, composed largely of residents of the central western and northern states in search of new homes, and of mining men from the colder regions of the north. As a result many new towns have sprung into life, and new mining camps established which are growing at a healthy rate and will serve to add very materially to the taxable property of the territory.

The improved systems of irrigation upon which New Mexico has to depend for the multiplication of her useful land area are developing rapidly. More than 3,000 miles of irrigation ditches are now in operation in the territory, the cost of which has been over \$6,000,000. Since the grant of public lands by congress the territorial legislature has wisely encouraged this class of enterprises by giving special privileges to persons or corporations undertaking the reclamation of territorial lands in tracts in any quantity up to 50,000 acres, and ten such enterprises are now in hand which contemplate the bringing under ditch of 261,000 acres of land. Individual enterprise is also increasing the local supplies by the erection of multitudes of windmills, pumping from artesian wells in various parts of the territory. These prove the existence of great bodies of water underlying a large portion of the

territory. To the settler this means much, and will add in a great measure to the future possibilities of the production.

An exhaustive article or rather series of articles, on this method of water development appears in the governor's report and indicates that the most extraordinary progress has been made in this direction during the past year, showing that a very large area has thus been brought under cultivation which hitherto was deemed of little value as farm land because of the lack of available surface water. It is stated also that true flowing artesian wells have thus far been discovered in five widely separated districts in New Mexico, and such discovery is proving a highly important factor in the settlement and development of the country by the farmers and fruit growers. In one district alone 125,000 acres are now supplied with irrigation from artesian wells. The action of congress in enacting the irrigation law is commended.

The live stock industry is flourishing. Grass and water are abundant, despite the late coming of the annual summer rains, and the outlook for the fall and winter season is propitious. During the year 133,835 head of cattle were inspected for removal from the territory, and the revenues derived by beef raisers from such shipments were in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. There are 1,246,237 head of beef cattle in the territory. The territory claims first place as owner of more sheep than any other state or territory. The wool clip has passed the 20,000,000 pound mark per annum and it is selling at exceptionally good figures. The lamb crop in the spring was in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 head, and there are now on the ranges of New Mexico nearly 5,000,000 head of sheep. Shipments for the year were 406,908 head, which were sold at prices ranging as high as 3 1/2 cents per pound, and netting the grower as high as \$2.40 per head. The Angora goat industry is enjoying great prosperity. At a conservative estimate the live stock now on the ranges of New Mexico has a value of \$40,000,000.

Mining for the useful and precious metals has been extremely active throughout the territory during the year, and a very large area of coal, iron and oil bearing lands has passed to private ownership, with energetic operations inaugurated for their development. Oil-drill rigs are now at work in five or six different districts, with every promise that New Mexico will become a producer of merchantable oil before many months. Several new and important coal camps contiguous to the new lines of railroad have been established, and quite a number of notable gold and copper strikes have been made. The coal and coke industry gives employment to some 2,000 persons, and the machinery and operating plants are valued at \$715,000. The net output for the coal mines for the year was 1,102,046 tons, valued at the mines at \$1,609,898.90. Coke production for the year amounted to 25,311 tons, valued at \$58,207. Of gold, silver, lead and copper, the territorial product for the past year is estimated at between six and seven million dollars, and the value of the turquoise mined in New Mexico is in the neighborhood of \$128,000.

The important industries at present are the smelting of copper and lead ores, with a product valued at nearly \$1,000,000 a year; flour milling, with a product valued at \$551,108; the scouring of wool, with \$77,875 as the receipts for last year's work. Flour and grist mills number about twenty, and there are numerous fruit canneries, distilleries and wineries in operation. There are thirty-one saw mills in the territory, with an invested capital of \$160,798, employing 243 men, earning \$80,851 per year, whose annual product is worth \$290,527. Of mills sawing 50,000 to 500,000 feet per year there are 13; of mills sawing 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet per year there are 4; of mills sawing 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet per year there are 14. There are thirteen planing mills, employing forty-one people, who earn \$18,291 annually, and who produce \$75,050 worth of material per year.

The number of Indians in the territory is 12,700, and considerable progress has been made by them toward civilization. There are thirty-three schools devoted solely to the training of the Indian youth, in which 2,183 people were enrolled, with a daily average attendance of 2,114. The cost of maintaining these schools is \$252,687, and the total value of the school property in the territory is \$351,000. Special attention is directed to the efforts of the department toward supplying the Pueblo Indians with irrigation facilities.

An interesting chapter in the report is devoted to the thermal springs of New Mexico, of which there are a great variety, both hot and cold, in many sections of the territory. Much space is also given to the public health, the remarkable salubrity of the climate, and its effects upon tuberculosis and kindred diseases. The fact that the government has recognized the superiority of the territory's natural climatic conditions by establishing government sanitariums for the sick of its military and marine branches at Fort Bayard and Stanton, respectively, is referred to in commendatory terms, and a technical review of the results thus far accomplished is given. Several large private sanitariums are conducted at various points throughout the territory, and many recoveries of patients suffering from consumption, through the effects of the pure air, altitude and sunshine, without the use of medicine or drugs, are reported.

Detailed reports are given of the status of the various eleemosynary in-

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"I am 64 years of age, and have lived in St. Louis 27 years, at all this time with the exception of three years, I have served in the Engineers' Department as Inspector. Last winter I contracted rheumatism and was laid up. I tried all remedies and doctors, but all failed until I struck Paine's Celery Compound, which has made a permanent cure in my case. I have recommended it to many, and they have used it with the same result."

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stitutions of the territory, which show New Mexico to be in this respect fully abreast of the spirit of the times. The moral and social status of the territory is reported as excellent, and the vast amount of data presented regarding the operations of the judicial branch of the territorial government indicates the general good order prevailing throughout the year and the utmost security of life and property in this territory under the present administration of public affairs.

MAJORITY FOR DELEGATE

The Total Vote Cast—Rodey Wins by a Majority of 9,046.

Yesterday morning, Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds made the official canvass of the votes for delegate to congress by counties as compiled from the certified returns, as follows:

COUNTIES	B. S. Rodey	H. B. Ferguson	Majorities
Bernalillo	3818	421	3397
Chaves	359	883	524
Colfax	1460	1027	433
Dona Ana	1221	469	752
Eddy	194	456	262
Grant	849	878	29
Guadalupe	773	591	182
Lincoln	767	675	92
Luna	261	243	18
McKinley	390	174	216
Mora	1128	997	131
Otero	692	474	218
Rio Arriba	1752	899	853
San Juan	346	390	44
San Miguel	2794	1984	810
Santa Fe	1620	1116	514
Sierra	426	379	47
Socorro	967	483	516
Taos	1159	786	373
Union	732	711	21
Valencia	1998	56	1942
Total	24222	14876	10505

Total majority for Bernard S. Rodey 9,046.

Total vote in 1900.....39,414

Total vote in 1902.....38,798

Decrease.....616

Shopmen in Trouble.

On affidavit of William Canada, chief of the secret service of the Union Pacific railroad, and at the request of counsel of that road, twenty-seven striking shopmen have been cited for contempt charged with having violated the injunction issued against them by the federal court some time ago. The men with one exception have acted as pickets and are charged with having trespassed on company property or interfered with strike breakers. They will have a hearing at Omaha November 28.

A RAILROADER'S BULLET.

It Killed a Young Man at Lane, Kansas.

The sheriff and coroner returned to Ottawa, Kas., from Lane, where they were summoned to investigate a shooting affray in which J. P. McEchorn, a young man, was shot and killed by Al Tabor, foreman of a Missouri Pacific station gang.

Lane is 25 miles from Ottawa, and is without police officers. The killing took place on the public street in front of a racket store, and caused intense excitement. McEchorn is the son of P. I. McEchorn, a

prominent farmer in the south part of the county. He lived on a farm near Lane. He leaves a wife and two small children. McEchorn had gone to Lane to spend the afternoon and evening. In company with a companion, Lee Caldwell, he had eaten supper, and both were drinking heavily. The two met Al Tabor and Jack Johnson, both railroad men, who were also drinking, and a quarrel ensued, and Tabor fired three shots at McEchorn, only one taking effect.

At the post mortem examination the bullet was found lodged in the victim's heart. During the excitement which followed the shooting Tabor escaped. McEchorn's father has offered \$100 reward for Tabor's arrest. Tabor is of Irish extraction, is tall and smooth-faced, and wears brown corduroy trousers and duck coat. His wife and three children live at Lane.

NOT A ROBBER.

Pueblo Railroad Man Says Isaac Martin Wrongfully Punished at Rawlins.

Pueblo (Colo.), railroad men, and members especially of Pike's Peak Lodge of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, propose to leave no stone unturned in their effort to prevent what they regard as proposed unjust punishment of Isaac Martin, a Pueblo fireman, who was convicted at Rawlins, Wyo., the other day on a charge of burglary. Some weeks ago an attempt was made at Rawlins to hold up a saloon, three men being concerned in the job. A battle with revolvers was fought between the town marshal and the burglars. One man, who it is claimed, was a member of the gang, was shot in the back. This man turned out to be Martin, who has lived in Pueblo for many years. Martin professes his innocence, and said he was shot by one of the thieves and that he was only a spectator at the occurrence.

Frank L. Harman, secretary of the Locomotive Firemen's lodge at Pueblo, returned from Rawlins and states that the organization has retained an attorney in Martin's behalf, and that another trial for him will be asked. An interesting feature of the case is that a doctor with an X-ray apparatus will be secured to locate the bullet in Martin's shoulder, in order to ascertain its calibre. On this will depend considerably, since the thieves used revolvers of one size and the marshal of another size.

MICA SHIPMENTS MADE TO OHIO.

Claims Near Tres Piedras Are Receiving Attention at Present.

A correspondent, writing to the Denver News, from Tres Piedras, N. M., under date of November 23, says:

It leaked out today that some parties representing capitalists from Cleveland, Ohio, have quietly been working on some mica territory near the Mexican plaza of Petaca, about sixteen miles southeast of Tres Piedras, and have secured an immense amount of ground. Only a few claims, owned by individual parties, are left. This mica district has produced in the past three years about 300 cars of fine mica, both plain and plate.

Considerable interest has been shown of late in this particular industry, and a great many inquiries are being made regarding it. Previous shipments have always been made to Cleveland, on which high freight rates were charged in addition to a wagon haul of ten miles to the railroad at Mica, a switch south of here. It is now claimed a modern process of grinding machinery is to be erected on Petaca creek and the product placed on the market to a finished state.

Heretofore, on account of the expensive long haul, both by wagon and by rail these properties were only worked for partial development and seasonal labor requirements. Claims now owned by private parties in the mica district have suddenly become valuable, and prices are rapidly going up.

Railroad earnings continue to increase. Gross of all roads in the United States reported for the first half of November are \$15,785,495, a gain of 5.9 per cent over last year and 15.9 per cent over 1900.

Two hundred million dollars will be spent by the Pennsylvania railroad and the companies which are controlled by it during the next two years for improvements and equipments. Railroad men have reason to be thankful. The increase in wages which have already been inaugurated, or soon will be, by nineteen railroads during the coming year, will amount to over \$25,000,000. Other railroads are planning to increase wages, and the total increase in 1903 over 1902 may exceed \$50,000,000.

Report comes from an official of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad that Myron J. Carpenter, president of that road, will be appointed general manager of the Frisco system when the Chicago & Eastern Illinois loses its identity in the latter system. He says that President's Yoakum's object in summoning Mr. Carpenter to St. Louis was to offer him the position of general manager of the Frisco system and that the latter accepted.

Mrs. E. M. Campbell, of St. Louis, was robbed of \$700 on a west-bound Santa Fe train. The robbery was either in or near Newton, Kas., where conductors were changed. Mrs. Campbell got off to get lunch and when she searched for her ticket to hand to the new conductor her purse was missing. She had it in an inside pocket of her coat. The conductor brought Mrs. Campbell to Hutchinson. She was going to visit relatives at Los Angeles and says the loss of the money leaves her nearly destitute.

Territorial Topics

SILVER CITY.

from the Independent. Mrs. J. E. Sheridan, who has been quite seriously ill at her home in this city, is slowly but surely improving. A Junior Christian Endeavor society is being organized in connection with the work of the Christian Endeavor society of the local Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Julia Black, a former well known resident of Silver City, has recently been critically ill at her home in Los Angeles, but is now reported as greatly improved.

While in Silver City last week, assessor-elect E. J. Swartz, announced that when he entered upon the duties of his office he would name C. B. Hickman, of this city, as his deputy.

Mrs. Rhodes J. Cox and daughter, Miss Lucia, mother and sister of W. S. Cox, accompanied by Mr. Cox's little daughter, Beattie, arrived from Chicago and will spend the winter here.

The ladies of the Episcopal Guild have under way a national carnival to be held at Newcomb hall on the afternoon and evening of December 16. Booths will be arranged to represent the different nations of the world, at which articles and edibles peculiar to those countries will be sold.

A force of men is at work at last putting the streets of Silver City into something like decent condition.

Miss Kate Crawford, a popular young lady of Silver City and a graduate of the normal school, is now teaching in the public schools in the Santa Rita camp.

W. S. McLaughlin, a former Grant county boy, who is now in charge of the big store of the Montezuma Copper company at Nacozari, Mexico, was in Silver City for a couple of days last week on a visit to his family and friends. Mr. McLaughlin is doing exceedingly well in his new position and his many Grant county friends will be pleased to learn of his success.

Mrs. Charles L. Ashton returned to Silver City last week after an absence of nearly three years. The greater portion of that time she has spent in Europe, continuing her musical studies, under the direction of the best instructors on the continent, and as a result of her well known natural ability and thorough training, she has perfected herself to a high degree. She will be gladly welcomed back home, especially in social and musical circles.

An adjourned meeting of the Silver City Commercial club was held at the San Vicente, at which considerable business was transacted. President Woods announced the appointment of the executive committee as follows: R. W. Turner, H. W. Ruffner, W. S. Fox, T. F. Farnsworth and W. C. Porterfield. The president and secretary are ex-officio members of the committee. W. H. Newcomb, Percy Wilson and J. W. Pennwell were named as an auditing committee. The membership of the club is increasing right along.

FARMINGTON.

From the Times.

Roy Stewart was down from Aztec on a cattle inspecting tour.

George H. Browne returned from a business trip in the interest of his company to Thoreau and Albuquerque.

W. A. Hunter and wife will leave the first of next month for an extended visit to Oklahoma and Texas and expect to be gone a year.

A smoker was given by the Odd Fellows in honor of E. N. Buck, who has greatly assisted the order during his stay here. It was an enjoyable affair.

Some of our freighters were nine days in making their last trip to Durango and return, owing to the mud on the upper end of the road. The roads, however, are again dry by this time.

D. J. Kennedy this week sold the eighty-acres that Larkin Beck purchased from Frank Quinn last spring. The present purchaser is W. F. Hunter and the consideration is \$1,400. Mr. Hunter is foreman at the evaporator and is getting a good bargain in a piece of realty.

SOCORRO.

From the Chieftain.

J. J. Brown, an old timer of Kelly, was in Socorro. Mr. Brown stated that though mining was very quiet in the Kelly camp a short time ago it is now almost impossible to find miners enough to supply the demand.

Mrs. Julia Wilson, accompanied by her infant son, arrived in the city from Illinois and will remain a short time as a guest of Miss Ruby Berry before proceeding to Prescott, Ariz., where she will reside.

Capt. T. J. Matthews is pushing his telephone enterprise. The poles are now being cut and will be ready to set up by the first of January. A telephone system for Socorro is an improvement that will be hailed with joy by everybody.

Mayor Cooney left for his ranch for an absence of a few days. On his return he will at once enter upon the enterprise of constructing a good road between the city and the School of Mines. This is an improvement that is greatly needed and will be correspondingly appreciated.

AZTEC.

From the Index.

John Swire is down from the mountains to remain for the winter.

A daughter of John Graves, of Cedar Hill, was on the sick list this week. Dr. Eblen was called in attendance and reports the patient im-

proving. Several residence buildings are in process of construction in Aztec, many more are in contemplation and still others are needed. This is a line of industry which can hardly be overdone.

Frank Bates and Will Raah, having disposed of their interests in the livery business, will leave in a few days for the Pacific coast, eventually proceeding to Washington, where they will go into business. They are enterprising lads and will make a stake if anybody does.

The probate clerk's office is now in the new courthouse. The vault not yet being completed, a part of the records are left in the old building, but all business is transacted in the new quarters. The new office is light and roomy and will allow a more rapid dispatch of business than the old.

Frank Blackmer is not color blind but he cannot tell one gray horse from another. He spent a couple of days in the county seat this week, and when he got ready to go home he saddled up Joe Prewitt's grey and rode it off to Cedar Hill leaving his own grey nag in the livery barn. They have telephoned the circumstances to Cedar Hill and only his political pull prevents Frank from having oodles of trouble.

DEMING.

From the Headlight.

Joe Stratton has resigned his position with Kosky & Knowles, and will open a saloon at Hatchita. He has been succeeded back of the bar at Knowles' place by Charles E. Rehstock.

L. H. Anderson, of California, is now in this section looking for cattle. Mr. Anderson wants feeders and anyone having this class can find a ready purchaser by looking up Mr. Anderson.

F. W. Hamm, Jr., of Albuquerque, was the guest, Sunday and Monday last, of his sister, Miss Josephine A. Hamm, of the public schools. Mr. Hamm was en route to Arizona on business, leaving for that territory on Monday's Elsiee train.

I. B. Stone, of the firm of Stone, Smith & Rogers, has returned from a trip to some of his mining claims in the Dragon mountains, Cochise county, Arizona, and as a result feels quite jubilant over a recent discovery of turquoise of fine quality in one of the copper mines of the group.

Thursday night the Silver City bunch of duck hunters returned to this city after a five days' hunt at Lake Palomas. They report having had an excellent time, with fun galore and plenty to eat, but say that the weather was entirely too mild for good duck shooting. The party succeeded in bringing down only about 250, and the voraciousness of their appetites did not permit of bringing any ducks to show how lucky they were. The crowd was composed of Capt. Powell of Fort Bayard, Tom Parker of the Turquoise Mining company in the Burro mountains, George A. Bell, Ed. Harris, George Burdett, Clarence Bayne, Dr. Copp and Layne of Silver City.

A. W. Pollard, the popular young attorney, lately elected representative on the republican ticket from the Fourteenth district, lies at his Spruce street home in a very critical condition, having been taken ill at Las Cruces late last week, and for several days past his life has been despaired of. The very best of medical attention has been constantly at his bedside, and the indications at present are that he will recover, although his chances of recovery have been doubtful and his life has hung by a thread.

During his residence in our midst Attorney Pollard has made a host of friends, who sincerely deplore the condition of which overwork and excitement of the campaign has participated him, and who hope for his recovery and mingling with us again in the immediate future.

From the Bee. Miss Kiehne, of Socorro, is a guest of Mrs. John Barton.

Mrs. J. W. Lyons is here from Rincon, making life a little pleasant for Jack while he suffers from rheumatism.

The smokestack at the flour mill collapsed, having been eaten away by rust. A new one has been ordered by Mr. Broyles.

J. R. Nisbet has retired from the management of the R. A. Shaw drug store, and Charles R. Borchers, recently of El Paso, is now in charge.

J. W. McCoach spent a few days in town this week, and appeared pleased with the management of his store by Dr. Richards.

W. K. Nattress informs The Bee that his son Willie, the celebrated ball player with his wife, will reach San Marcial in about two weeks from Sunbury, Pa., to make his parents a welcome visit.

F. C